

REMARKS

Claims 1-32 are pending. Claims 5, 7, 11, 12, 14-22, and 32 have been previously withdrawn. Applicants also acknowledge the Examiner's withdrawal of claims 16, 20, and 32. In the present Amendment, the Applicant has cancelled claims 2, 3, and 6 and further withdrawn claims 9, 13, and 25-27 from consideration. Claims 1, 4, 8, 10, 23, 24, and 28-31 currently stand rejected.

Claims 1, 4, 8, and 24 have been amended. Claim 1 has been amended to note, *inter alia*, that the claimed razor cartridge defines a non-progressive blade geometry such that said overall exposures of said interior razor blades are substantially the same, and the first blade defines a negative exposure. Support for the amendment to claim 1 is found in paragraphs 37-41 of the specification, as well as in claims 2, 3 and 6 (now cancelled). Claim 4 was amended to depend from claim 1, and claims 8 and 24 were amended to depend from claim 4. No new matter was entered in making any of the above amendments.

3-4. The Examiner has rejected claims 1, 2, and 28 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by European Patent Application No. 1,252,982 to Coffin (hereinafter "the Coffin '982 application").

In rejecting claim 1 of the present application, the Examiner noted:

Coffin '982 teaches (see Figures 4-6E) a razor cartridge comprising a guard (18) and a cap (28). At least four razor blades (22) are positioned between the guard (18) and cap (28). Each has a cutting edge (24) and an exposure relative to the skin engaging surfaces (34 on the guard, 32 on the cap). A tangent line (36) extends between the contact surfaces (34 and 32). Coffin '982 further teaches that the blades can be positioned in any number of ways until an optimal design is found for a given situation (Paragraphs 7-11 and 23), including forward most blade having a negative exposure, the two interior blades having exposures greater than the forward most blade, thereby making the overall exposure of the interior blades greater than the exposure of the first blade, and the last razor blade having a positive exposure. Lastly, Coffin '982 (Col. 6, lines 1-8) teaches the spacing of the razor blades decreasing from forward to aft in the cartridge.

Although Coffin '982 does not explicitly state that the overall exposure of each of the four razor blades being an average of their individual exposures nor that an exposure line, perpendicular to the tangent line, is used to measure the individual exposure, but the measuring a determining of individual and overall exposures is inherent in Coffin '982 by teaching that changing the individual exposure of each blade will affect the overall exposure of the apparatus (see Paragraphs 7-11).

(See Office Action of June 8, 2006, pp. 2-3).

In light of the amendments to claim 1, the Applicants disagree with the Examiner's rejection. "A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." See MPEP 2131 (citing *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987)). Below, the Applicants have traversed the present rejection.

Claim 1, as amended, is reproduced below for convenience:

1. A razor cartridge comprising:
 - a guard portion;
 - a cap portion;
 - at least four razor blades positioned between said guard portion and said cap portion, including a first razor blade being positioned adjacent to said guard portion, a last razor blade being positioned adjacent to said cap portion, and at least two interior razor blades being positioned between said first razor blade and said last razor blade, each having a cutting edge and an overall exposure relative to at least two skin engaging surfaces defined by said razor cartridge;
 - said overall exposure of each of said four razor blades being equal to an average of four individual exposures measured along a length defined by said razor blade for which exposure is sought;
 - said individual exposures being equal to the length of an exposure line extending between the cutting edge of the razor blade for which exposure is being sought and a tangent line, said exposure line being approximately perpendicular to said tangent line and wherein
 - said tangent line is defined by two points, one of said points being positioned on a skin engaging surface immediately preceding said razor blade for which exposure is being sought, and the other of said two points being located on a skin engaging surface immediately aft of said razor blade for which exposure is being sought, and wherein
 - said razor cartridge defines a non-progressive blade geometry such that said overall exposures of said interior razor blades are substantially the same.

The Coffin '982 application is directed to a razor cartridge that includes a frame, at least four razor blades supported by the frame, a guard disposed forward of the razor blades, and a cap disposed aft of the razor blades. The guard and the cap define contact surfaces. The razor blades are arranged so that the cutting edge of each is adjacent a contact plane (designated by the reference numeral 36) that tangentially intersects the contact surfaces of the guard and the cap and represents the theoretical position of the surface being shaved. The position of a cutting edge of a razor blade relative to the contact plane is the "exposure" of the cutting edge.

The Coffin '982 application fails to disclose, teach, or suggest a razor cartridge that defines a non-progressive blade geometry such that said first blade has a negative overall exposure and said interior razor blades have substantially the same exposure. In fact, Coffin '982 only discloses a single embodiment wherein the interior blades have the same exposure (see e.g., Coffin '982 patent, col. 5, lines 9-16). In that Coffin '982 embodiment, each of the four (4) blades has an exposure, measured relative to a line tangent to the guard and cap, equal to zero (*i.e.*, the exposures are all neutral). In other words, each cutting edge of the blades lies on the line tangent to the guard and cap. The present claim is not disclosed, taught or suggested by such an embodiment since it is impossible to achieve a razor cartridge that has – using the standard of determining blade exposure in the present application, which is a different method than the one taught in the Coffin '982 patent – a negative first blade, and interior blades having the same exposure. In addition, because the relative positioning of the blades would be significantly changed, one of skill in the art would not arrive at the present by simply “tuning” the exposures of the blades. Furthermore, there is no suggestion or motivation to “tune” the exposures of the blades of the Coffin '982 patent to arrive at the present invention.

Because Coffin '982 fails to disclose, teach, or suggest a razor cartridge having non-progressive exposures, a first negative blade, and at least two interior blades having the same exposure, the Coffin '982 application can not anticipate, or render obvious, claim 1, as amended.

Claim 2 has been withdrawn, and therefore the rejection of this claim is now moot.

Dependent claims, by definition, further define the subject matter of the independent claims from which they depend. Because claim 28 depends from claim 1, claim 28 is also believed to be allowable for at least the same reasons, as well as by virtue of the additional claim recitations included therein. Consequently, Applicants respectfully request that the rejections of claim 28 be reconsidered.

5-6. The Examiner has rejected claims 3, 4, 8-10, and 13 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over the Coffin '982 Application

In rejecting the above-listed claims, the Examiner stated:

Although Coffin '982 the specifically claimed overall exposures Coffin '982 does teach that it is an obvious design choice to change the exposures of each blade to create different "feels" or tune the razor to specific applications (Paragraph 7). Therefore, the examiner takes official notice that it would have been an obvious design choice to a person of ordinary skill in the art to make the overall exposure of the interior blades substantially equal and make the last blade's exposure not less than the overall exposure of the interior blades because discovering the optimal exposure of each blade as related to every other blade and the cartridge as a whole would have been a mere design consideration based on the "feel" wanted by a user for a particular shaving function, or the tuning of a razor for a specific application. Such a modification would have involved only a routine skill in the art to accommodate a user's requirements. It has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges of parts would only involve routine skill in the art.

(See Office Action of June 6, 2006, pp. 4-5).

Claims 4, 8 and 10 depend from claim 1. In light of the amendments to claim 1, the Applicants disagree with the Examiner's rejection. "To establish *prima facie* obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art."

See MPEP 2143.03 (*citing In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974)).

Below, the Applicants have traversed the present rejection.

The teachings of claim 1 have been discussed above.

The teachings of the Coffin '982 patent have been discussed above.

For the same reasons stated above, with respect to the rejection in Paras. 3-4 of the Office Action of June 8, 2006, claim 1 is not obvious in light of the Coffin '982 patent.

Claims 3, 9, and 13 have been withdrawn from prosecution and therefore the present rejection of these claims is rendered moot.

Dependent claims, by definition, further define the subject matter of the independent claims from which they depend. Because claims 4, 8, and 10 depend from claim 1, these claims are also believed to be allowable for at least the same reasons, as well as by virtue of the additional claim recitations included therein. Consequently, Applicants respectfully request that the rejections of claims 4, 8 and 10 be reconsidered.

7. The Examiner has rejected claims 24-27 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over the Coffin '982 Application in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,212,777 to Gilder (hereinafter "the Gilder patent")

In rejecting these claims, the Examiner noted, *inter alia*, that:

Coffin '982 teaches all of the elements of the current invention as stated above except for specific ranges for the overall exposure of each blade. ...

Gilder teaches acceptable range of exposures for razor blades that are increasing in exposure. ...

It would have been obvious to have modified Coffin '982 to incorporate the teachings of Gilder and find optimal ranges or positions as related to the overall exposure of each blade for the purpose of preventing irritation and increasing the life of the blades by allow[ing] each blade to collectively cut the desired closeness instead of just one blade doing all of the work. Furthermore, it would have been an obvious matter of design choice to a person of ordinary skill in the art to arrange the blades within specific parameters related to the overall exposure of each individual blade because discovering a workable range for the exposure of each blade would have been a mere design consideration based on the desired cutting depth of each blade as related to the feel of the device. Such a modification would have only involved routine skill in the art to accommodate any user based requirements. It has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimal workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art.

(See Office Action of June 8, 2006, pp. 5-6).

Claim 24 depends (indirectly) from claim 1. In light of the amendments to claim 1, the Applicants disagree with the Examiner's rejection. "To establish *prima facie* obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art." See MPEP 2143.03 (*citing In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974)). Below, the Applicants have traversed the present rejection.

The teachings of claim 1 have been discussed above.

The teachings of the Coffin '982 patent have been discussed above.

The Gilder patent teaches a safety razor blade unit having *progressively increasing* blade exposures. The razor blade unit includes a guard, a cap, and a group of three blades with parallel sharpened edges located between the guard and cap, the first blade defining a blade edge nearest the guard having a negative exposure not less than -0.2 mm, and the third blade defining a blade edge nearest the cap having a positive exposure of not greater than +0.2 mm, the second blade defining a blade edge having an exposure not less than the exposure of the first blade and not greater than the exposure of the third blade.

For the same reasons stated above, with respect to the rejection in Paras. 3-4 of the Office Action of June 8, 2006, claim 1 is not obvious in light of the Coffin '982 patent. The Gilder patent does not cure the noted deficiencies of the Coffin '982 patent. As noted above, the Gilder patent does not teach a razor cartridge having razor blades with *non-progressive* exposures (*i.e.*, a negative first blade and interior blades having exposures that are the *same*). Rather, the Gilder patent discloses a three-bladed system that has constantly increasing blade exposures (e.g., 1st blade = -0.02mm, 2nd blade = 0mm, and 3rd blade = +0.02mm). Therefore, one of skill in the art would not modify the Coffin '982 patent using the Gilder patent to arrive at the present invention because the Gilder patent teaches away from a razor cartridge having adjacent blades with the same exposure. In fact, if one of skill in the art were motivated to combine the Gilder reference and the Coffin '982 reference, he or she would actually be lead away from arriving upon the razor cartridge recited in claim 1 (*i.e.*, a razor cartridge having *non-progressive* exposures). The Examiner is reminded that "a prior art reference must be considered in its entirety, *i.e.*, as a whole, including portions that would lead away from the claimed invention." 2141.02 (citing *W.L. Gore & Associates, Inc. v. Garlock, Inc.*, 721 F.2d 1540, 220 USPQ 303 (Fed. Cir. 1983), *cert. denied*, 469 U.S. 851 (1984)).

Claims 3, 9, and 13 have been withdrawn from prosecution and therefore the present rejection of these claims is rendered moot.

Dependent claims, by definition, further define the subject matter of the independent claims from which they depend. Because claim 24 depends from claim 1, this claim is also

believed to be allowable for at least the same reasons, as well as by virtue of the additional claim recitations included therein. Consequently, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of claim 24 be reconsidered.

8. The Examiner has rejected claims 29 and 30 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over the Coffin '982 Application in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,407,067 to Trotta (hereinafter "the Trotta patent")

In rejecting the above claims, the Examiner noted, *inter alia*, that:

Coffin '982 teaches all of the elements of the current invention as stated above except the largest intrablade span not being greater than 1.65mm and the smallest intrablade span not being greater than 1.2mm.

Trotta teaches (Col. 4, lines 67-68) intrablade spans being preferably between 0.03 and 0.08 inches, which is between .762 and 2.032 mm.

It would have been obvious to have modified Coffin '982 to incorporate the teachings of Trotta to incorporate intrablade spans that decreased between an optimum range for the purpose of improving comfort and increasing performance by preventing the skin of a user to become unstretched while cutting, potentially nicking a user or decreasing the performance of the shaver. Furthermore, it would have been an obvious matter of design choice to a person of ordinary skill in the art to arrange the blades within specific parameters related to the span between each blade because discovering a workable range for span between each blade would have been a mere design consideration based on a user's comfort and performance requirements. Such a modification would have only involved routine skill in the art to accommodate any user based requirements. It has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimal workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art.

(See Office Action of June 8, 2006, pp. 6-7).

Claim 29 depends (indirectly) from claim 1. In light of the amendments to claim 1, the Applicants disagree with the Examiner's rejection. "To establish *prima facie* obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art." See MPEP 2143.03 (*citing In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974)). Below, the Applicants have traversed the present rejection.

The teachings of claim 1 have been discussed above.

The teachings of the Coffin '982 patent have been discussed above.

The Trotta patent discloses a shaving implement including a platform member, a cap member, and blade means disposed therebetween, the cap member including a series of forwardly extending fingers separated by recesses, the fingers having a first skin-engaging point thereon, and the recesses being defined in part by a cap member wall comprising a second skin-engaging point, the blade means comprising first and second blades each having a blade tangent angle in the range of 20.degree. to 32.degree. and a span in the range of 0.030 to 0.080 inch, the first blade having an exposure of 0.0015.+-.0.0015 inch, and the second blade having alternating first and second exposures along its length, the first exposure being determined by a first tangent line extending from the first cutting edge to the first skin-engaging point, and the second exposure being determined by a second tangent line extending from the first cutting edge to the second skin-engaging point.

For the same reasons stated above, with respect to the rejection in Paras. 3-4 of the Office Action of June 8, 2006, claim 1 is not obvious in light of the Coffin '982 patent. The Trotta patent does not cure the noted deficiencies of the Coffin '982 patent and in no way suggests to one of skill in the art to modify the Coffin '982 patent to arrive at the recited device in claim 1, as amended. Accordingly, the Coffin '982 and Trotta patent, alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest the invention of claim 1.

Dependent claims, by definition, further define the subject matter of the independent claims from which they depend. Because claim 28 and 29 depend from claim 1, these claims are also believed to be allowable for at least the same reasons, as well as by virtue of the additional claim recitations included therein. Consequently, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of claims 28 and 29 be reconsidered.

9. The Examiner has rejected claim 31 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over the Coffin '982 Application in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,365,665 to Coffin (hereinafter "the Coffin '665 patent")

In rejecting the above claim, the Examiner noted, *inter alia*, that:

Coffin'982 teaches all of the elements of the current invention as stated above except wash through openings defined by a rear surface of the razor cartridge and a longitudinal wedge shaped surface aligned with the openings.

Coffin '665 teaches (see Figures 4 and 5) the use of a plurality of openings (12) in a rear wall of a shaving cartridge and a longitudinal wedge

shaped surface (10) aligned with the wash through openings for the purpose of optimizing cleaning efforts by preventing soap residue from gathering inside the housing.

It would have been obvious to have modified Coffin '982 to incorporate the teachings of Coffin '665 to add a plurality of wash-through openings and a wedge shaped surface into the rear of the ... shaving cartridge for the purpose of making the shaving unit easier to clean thereby the shaving cartridge last longer.

(See Office Action of June 8, 2006, page 7).

Claim 29 depends (indirectly) from claim 1. In light of the amendments to claim 1, the Applicants disagree with the Examiner's rejection. "To establish *prima facie* obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art." See MPEP 2143.03 (citing *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974)). Below, the Applicants have traversed the present rejection.

The teachings of claim 1 have been discussed above.

The teachings of the Coffin '982 patent have been discussed above.

The Coffin '665 patent discloses a razor head having a plastic housing with a front guardbar, a rear wall, and a blade platform for supporting at least one razor blade. At least two spacers are affixed to the razor blades and are spaced apart to form openings between them. Perforations that are aligned with these openings are provided in the rear wall and/or the blade platform.

For the same reasons stated above, with respect to the rejection in Paras. 3-4 of the Office Action of June 8, 2006, claim 1 is not obvious in light of the Coffin '982 patent. The Coffin '665 patent does not cure the noted deficiencies of the Coffin '982 patent and in no way suggests to one of skill in the art to modify the Coffin '982 patent to arrive at the recited device in claim 1, as amended. Accordingly, the Coffin '982 and Coffin '665 patent, alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest the invention of claim 1.

Dependent claims, by definition, further define the subject matter of the independent claims from which they depend. Because claim 31 depends from claim 1, this claim is also believed to be allowable for at least the same reasons, as well as by virtue of the additional

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claim recitations included therein. Consequently, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of claim 31 be reconsidered.

SUMMARY

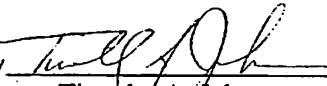
Applicants believe that the foregoing amendments and remarks are fully responsive to the Office Action and that the claims herein are allowable. As such, Applicants respectfully request that the present application be allowed to issue as a patent.

If the Examiner believes that a telephone conference with Applicants' attorneys would be advantageous to the disposition of this case, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned.

A check in the amount of \$1,020.00 is enclosed for the three-month extension fee. If any additional charges are incurred with respect to this Amendment, they may be charged to Deposit Account No. 503342 maintained by Applicants' attorneys.

Respectfully submitted,

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